



# DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. Powning, Editor & Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
JAMES A. GARFIELD,  
Of Ohio.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,  
Of New York.

All Greeks under thirty have been called to arms.

Gen. Grant is attending the Wisconsin State Fair at Madison.

An Arkansas Democratic paper has the stars and bars at the head of its columns.

The fight is for the preservation of the results of the war. They will be preserved.

San Francisco, Sacramento and Oakland are making elaborate preparations to receive the Presidential party.

The repudiationists of the Solid South are determined to seize the Government if fraud and violence will enable them to do it.

The Solid South is marching upon the Government, but a halt will soon be called. The loyal men of the North are booming.

A solid South makes a solid North. Let the South be divided as it would be if elections there were free and fair, and then the North might be "divided."

The railroad from St. Petersburg to Simpheropol was watched night and day by 9,000 peasants and 40,000 troops during the Emperor's recent journey to Livadia.

A man recently from Leadville says there are not less than 600 well educated and refined young men in that city who are literally begging bread from door to door.

Colonel Joaquin Terrassas, with 200 mounted volunteers, has taken the field against Victoria's Indians, and the different towns on the Mexican border have been called upon to furnish volunteers for the campaign.

No Northern man is disposed to make war on the South. The South is making war on the Government and on the North. They are marching upon the Government with 138 votes, proclaiming their rebel principles and declaring their right divine to rule.

There are two big questions involved in the present campaign.

1st. Shall the people, by electing the Democratic ticket, run the risk of upsetting the whole financial system so laboriously and so gloriously built up by the Republican party?

2nd. Shall the people of the great North hand over the full control of the Government to the unrepentant, rampant rebels of the Solid South, made solid by fraud and violence?

These are the questions upon which good citizens may well think. The more you think of them, the more their importance will become apparent to you.

A fashion authority informs us that "in Paris, when two gentlemen meet, the practice is to raise their hats to each other and to make a long bow." He also warns us to remember this when we visit Paris. We shall. On our part we desire to tell European gentlemen about to visit this coast that the proper mode of salutation here is to raise the right hand high above the head and bring it down with all the force possible on the astonished palm of the other party, remarking at the same time: "G—d— you, you old ——

I am glad to see you. Where have you been these hundred years you old ——!" We hope our foreign friends will not fail to remember this.

There are nearly 500 newspapers printed in New York City alone. In 1704 in this country there was one paper in a population of 600,000 people. In 1880 there are 4,000 newspapers and periodicals in a population of 40,000,000. The first real newspaper in the world was printed in 1457 at Nuremberg and called the Gazette. The second was the Chronicle, printed at Cologne in 1499; the third at Nuremberg in 1534, the fourth at Cologne in 1534. The fifth, and first daily, newspaper in the world was printed at Frankfort in 1615 and has been perpetuated till this day. The first English newspaper was printed in 1622. The first daily newspaper in England was in the reign of Queen Anne in 1709 and was called the Daily Courant.

## BEN. BUTLER.

This man is a queer genius. Time was when he was a deep-dyed Republican. During the war he did such excellent service that the rebels hated him like a rattlesnake. For several terms he represented Massachusetts in the United States Senate because of his pronounced Republicanism. But all at once he got a notion that he wanted to be Governor of Massachusetts, and he formed an Independent party, which was an offshoot of the Democracy. He got defeated. The next year he bulldozed the regular Democratic State Convention and crowded his nomination upon them. Again he got left, and now we find him bag and baggage among the Democrats. Just what he is after is not yet made apparent, but doubtless soon will be.

But one thing we have noticed. There is a decided change among the Democrats concerning this man. They used to delight in calling him "Spoon Butler" accusing him of all manner of crookedness. Now that is all changed and they plaster him all over with "taffy." Just wait and see what his and you will doubtless find that his crooked eye has not lost sight of Benjamin F. Butler. Ben's a queer stick.

A very good indication that the Democrats expect to lose Indiana next month is contained in the fact that they are already crying that the Republicans are colonizing Indiana with negroes. If they lose the State they will again set up the fraud yell; they are preparing an excuse for defeat. Perhaps, though, they are crying wolf in order to divert suspicion from frauds they are contemplating themselves.

L. W. Harris, who is now living at Round Hole, Roop County, Nevada, writes the Modoc Independent that he has the champion salt marsh of the State. He is erecting machinery and soon able to supply the whole country. The salt has been analyzed and pronounced to be first-class. Lew is in high spirits and says he is bound to come ahead, and we hope his fondest hopes may be realized.

The Chinese steamer Ho Chung arrived Monday afternoon from Canton, via Honolulu. She landed about 450 Chinese passengers at Honolulu. It will depend on the instructions of her commander relative to the length of his stay in port, whether she will pay the extra duties and discharge cargo at once, or await the action of the United States Government on the subject.

Daniel Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, who nominated Hancock at Cincinnati, has given up the fight. He confesses that Hancock's chances look, at the very least, exceedingly blue. In Maine and Ohio the Democracy has no chance, and Indiana does not believe in English.

The steamer Nevada took out 347 Mormon recruits from Liverpool. They are mostly English, Scotch and Welsh. Another company of Mormons leave next month. How about that letter written by Secretary Evans demanding that this thing be stopped?

A Chicago Times Milwaukee special says: It is generally asserted that Ben Butler defrauded the National Soldiers' Home of that city out of vast amounts of money while he was its manager. The Times discredits the story.

The Arizona Sentinel denies that the recent find of a 12½ ounce nugget is the largest reported, and says that in 1861 Don Ferrar found one which weighed 36 ounces, and a Mexican boy found another which was six ounces heavier.

Jesse R. Grant (son of General Grant) does not deny his engagement to Miss Lizzie Chapman, daughter of W. S. Chapman of San Francisco, the wealthy capitalist and land speculator.

Why can't the English people let the Baroness Burdett Coutts marry whom she wishes? In America people please themselves in such affairs.

Everybody will respect President Hayes more than ever for the emphatic manner in which he "sat down" upon the Mormons.

Bodie has of late become noted for its lawlessness. Three murders within one week is rather a large exhibit for such a small population.

San Francisco votes upon the adoption of its New Charter to-day. The fight is a bitter one.

Moody, the noted evangelist, will attack Satan's strongholds in San Francisco this winter.

Thirty-two deaths from yellow fever last week in Havana.

Bogus \$50 American notes discovered in London.

Cuba wants Chinese labor.

## PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

A Hearty Welcome Extended the Presidential Party by Reno—A Brief Summary of the Speeches Made—Etc.

At about 11:30 yesterday morning the Depot platform began to be filled with people, all intent upon seeing President Hayes and the distinguished gentlemen and ladies accompanying him on his western trip. By 12 o'clock the balcony of the hotel and the platform was filled to its utmost, and as the train steamed up loud hurrahs of welcome were given with will. The car containing the President was boarded by the Reception Committee, who extended His Excellency the heartiest welcome to our little town and invited him to address the assemblage. Under the guidance of the Committee the distinguished persons went into the hotel and presently appeared upon the balcony. Hon. C. S. Varian introduced

### THE PRESIDENT.

Who said in substance, that he was glad to see the evidences of good feeling displayed not to him and his party so much as to the Union and Nation which for the time being he represented. He was glad prosperity was visible on every hand and assured us that the people of the Great East felt very kindly indeed toward the Pacific Coast, and that he hoped that peace and good will would characterize the Nation. He ended by thanking the audience, which had frequently cheered him, and retired after introducing

### GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

The hero of the "march from Atlanta to the sea" began by reminding the people that he was a pioneer of the pioneers, for he had been on this coast in 1846. He doubted if many of his hearers could date their residence that far back. He contrasted the cities and farms now with the unbroken wilderness that abounded then and aptly remarked that a "pancake could not be brought from the Mississippi to the Sacramento for its weight in gold." His remarks were very happy and he retired amid cheers, after introducing

### SECRETARY OF WAR RAMSEY.

This gentleman's remarks were shortened by the fact that the train for Virginia was almost ready to start, but he found time to express his gratitude at the kindly reception given them and told how the President had decided to see a little of the vast domain we call the United States, and had stolen away from Washington while there was a lull in public affairs. He retired after assuring the audience that he would long remember the enthusiastic greeting they were receiving all along the route. While the speech-making was going on

### MRS. HAYES.

Was receiving in the hotel parlors and won much praise for her comfortable motherly manner.

After a brief delay, during which the President was kept busy joking and shaking hands, the train, drawn by a profusely ho-flagged engine, pulled out amid great cheering and band playing. The other ladies did not make a public appearance, but stayed in the cars. Miss Sherman got into the engine cab and rode to Virginia.

The reception was gotten up quickly, but was none the less successful or happy because of that.

We are sorry to add that some one

so far forgot common decency as to insult the President when he appeared, by yelling "fraud." We hope he has

shame enough to be ashamed of his

conduct, as all others, irrespective of party or creed, were.

The band added materially to the reception, and deserve thanks for its public spirit.

Of course it had to blow yesterday, because something was going on. If we had the running of the deputy clerk who runs the Nevada climate we'd ring his neck.

Many flags were flying to the breeze yesterday in honor of the President.

Gen. Sherman warmly greeted several of his old veterans, who live here. The boys remember their commander with many kind thoughts, and he seemed pleased to renew their acquaintance.

### ON THE COMSTEAK.

After the train left Reno it did not stop very long at Carson, where brief speeches were made, and then hurried through to Virginia City, where a big reception had been prepared. Mayor Stephens took the party in charge and escorted them to their place in the procession, which was formed in the following order: Mounted Police, Grand Marshal, C. Derby; Governor J. H. Kinkead, Staff, Major General L. T. Fox, Staff, Brigadier General C. C. Batterman and Staff; music; Militia; the Presidential Party; Phil Kearney Post G. A. R.; Artillery; Reception Committee. The procession moved through the principal streets and halted in front of the International Hotel, where the speeches were made. Last evening the party visited the mines. To-day they visit Carson, then to Lake Tahoe, then to Truckee, where the California Reception Committee take them in charge.

### I. BARNETT.

An immense herd of buffalo, extending twenty miles, is ranging near Ferry Point, Custer county, Montana.

Goeggel's leading watchmaking establishment the most reliable place to buy jewelry.

Great clearance sale to commence on

Monday, Aug. 16, 1880, for 30 days

## ROSH HASHANAH.

The Jewish holiday which ended last evening is the festival of Rosh Hashanah or New Year, and celebrates the commencement of the year 5641, according to Israelitish computation. The observance of this festival is commanded in Leviticus XXIII, 24, 25, and again in Numbers XXIX, 1-7; in which latter book will be found a full description of the manner of the former observance of the occasion. Among the strictly orthodox Israelites the New Year is celebrated for two days, while the "Reformed" observe only the first day. This solemn day is the commencement of the "Yom Teshubah," or days of penitence, which end with Yom Kippur, on the 15th instant. It may seem strange that the New Year should occur in the "seventh month" (Jewish), but this apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that the first month (Nissan), in which Passover occurs, relates to Jewish independence from Egyptian slavery, and is exclusively a Jewish and religious festival; whereas New Year's is the commencement of the civil year, and its ordinances and services are intended to embrace not only Jews but also the entire world. The Jewish New Year is celebrated in remembrance of the creation of the world, and while it is reckoned as the year 5641, though science has proven the world to be much older, there is indeed no conflict between them, because the Bible says: "In the beginning" God created the world. When the "beginning" was cannot be stated with accuracy, the Jewish computation not showing that period, but only the date of their knowledge of it. The Jewish New Year is celebrated in the seventh month for various reasons. It is placed in the Autumn season because the Bible relates that at the creation of man the fruit was ripe upon the trees, and everything was in readiness for his comfort, support and subsistence, until by his own labors he could, at the return of the proper season, be prepared to support himself from the result of his own exertions. The seventh month, which occurs at this season, was also selected as the appropriate time to celebrate the anniversary of creation, because the number 7 is, by the ancient Cabalists, made to play such an important part in Jewish history, and is invested by them with many peculiar attributes. The Sabbath occurs upon the seventh day of the week, and signifies rest. In Genesis XXI, 30-32, the number 7 is made emblematic of peace, and Abraham called the place Be'er Sheba, or the place of Seven Wells. According to Jewish law, the seventh year was the Sabbatical year, during which the soil was not tilled, but was allowed to rest, and all debts were released, all slaves given their liberty, and seven times seven years produced the Jubilee year. Many other references to this number might also be mentioned, if space permitted, the figure 7 being symbolic of rest, peace, liberty, equality, redemption, fraternity, remission from debts, release from bondage, and good feeling generally toward all.

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